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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Gerber Life Insurance Company,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Mia Harris, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14

No. CV-23-01095-PHX-DWL

**ORDER**

15 Pending before the Court is a motion by Gerber Life Insurance Company  
16 (“Plaintiff”) to deposit funds and be dismissed from this interpleader action. (Doc. 9.) The  
17 Court will require Plaintiff to file a supplemental brief addressing the concerns raised  
18 below.

19 **BACKGROUND**

20 On June 15, 2023, Plaintiff initiated this action by filing a complaint for interpleader  
21 of proceeds from a life insurance policy (“the Policy”). (Doc. 1.) The complaint names  
22 two defendants, Fallon Harris (“Fallon”) and Mia Harris (“Mia”). (*Id.* ¶¶ 3-4.) The  
23 complaint alleges in relevant part as follows:

24 On December 16, 2015, [Fallon] applied for a policy insuring the life of her  
25 minor son Kaden Harris-Ingram (“Kaden”), then six (6) years old, with a face  
26 value of \$50,000. [Fallon] listed herself as owner of the Policy, and no  
27 beneficiary was named. Pursuant to the language of the application (“You  
28 [the policy owner] will be beneficiary unless you name someone else below”) and the terms of the Policy (“If no Beneficiary is named in the Application, You [the policy owner] will be the beneficiary”), [Fallon] was the sole beneficiary under the Policy at all times. Gerber issued [the Policy] on December 17, 2015.

1           ...

2           On September 11, 2021, Kaden passed away at the age of 12 due to multiple  
3           gunshot wounds. [Fallon], the sole beneficiary under the Policy, has been  
4           charged with Kaden's murder and is currently incarcerated in Cook County,  
5           Illinois.

6           (*Id.* ¶¶ 8-11.)

7           The complaint further alleges that "[t]he Policy was issued in Illinois" and is  
8           therefore subject to the Illinois "slayer statute." (*Id.* ¶ 14.) That statute provides:

9           A person who intentionally and unjustifiably causes the death of another shall  
10          not receive any property, benefit, or other interest by reason of the death,  
11          whether as heir, legatee, beneficiary, joint tenant, survivor, appointee or in  
12          any other capacity and whether the property, benefit, or other interest passes  
13          pursuant to any form of title registration, testamentary or nontestamentary  
14          instrument, intestacy, renunciation, or any other circumstance. The property,  
15          benefit, or other interest shall pass as if the person causing the death died  
16          before the decedent . . . . A determination under this Section may be made  
17          by any court of competent jurisdiction separate and apart from any criminal  
18          proceeding arising from the death, provided that no such civil proceeding  
19          shall proceed to trial nor shall the person be required to submit to discovery  
20          in such civil proceeding until such time as any criminal proceeding has been  
21          finally determined by the trial court or, in the event no criminal charge has  
22          been brought, prior to one year after the date of death. A person convicted  
23          of first degree murder or second degree murder of the decedent is  
24          conclusively presumed to have caused the death intentionally and  
25          unjustifiably for purposes of this Section.

26          755 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/2-6.

27          The complaint further alleges that "[o]n or about February 12, 2022, [Mia], the  
28          mother of [Fallon] and grandmother of Kaden, submitted a claim for the Policy benefits,  
29          listing herself as beneficiary." (Doc. 1 ¶ 12.)

30          Plaintiff alleges that it "has no interest in the Policy proceeds" and "is faced with  
31          conflicting claims regarding these funds," such that "interpleader is proper, and [Plaintiff]  
32          should be permitted to deposit the funds into this Court's registry and be dismissed as a  
33          party" because "it is unclear whether [Fallon's] right to the Policy benefits is forfeited."

34          (*Id.* ¶¶ 1, 19-22.)

35          On November 14, 2023, Plaintiff filed proof that Fallon and Mia had been served.  
36          (Doc. 8.)

37          On February 20, 2024, Plaintiff filed a motion for interpleader and dismissal, asking

the Court to order it “to pay the Policy proceeds, less \$4,451.76 in fees and costs, to the Clerk of Court,” to “make such judgment as necessary to determine who is properly entitled to the Policy proceeds and direct the Clerk of Court to release the Policy proceeds in accordance with that judgment,” to “permanently enjoin and restrain defendants and their respective agents, attorneys, representatives, heirs, executors, assigns, and all persons claiming through or under them, from instituting or pursuing any state or federal court action for the recovery of the Policy proceeds, or any other action relating in any way to [Plaintiff’s] handling of this claim,” and to “dismiss [Plaintiff] as a party and discharge it from all further liability under the Policy.” (Doc. 9 at 4.)

### DISCUSSION

The point of an interpleader action is to “authorize[] a stakeholder to join persons with claims that may expose the stakeholder to double or multiple liability.” *Michelman v. Lincoln Nat. Life Ins. Co.*, 685 F.3d 887, 893 (9th Cir. 2012). Thus, interpleading is common when (as here) an insurance company alleges that a death benefit is payable but the beneficiary is unclear due to uncertainty over whether a so-called “slayer statute” will bar a person accused of causing the death from recovering the benefit. *See, e.g., Mack v. Kuckenmeister*, 619 F.3d 1010, 1023 (9th Cir. 2010) (interpleader action “proper” where banned beneficiary challenged ruling that Nevada’s slayer statute prohibited him from benefitting from killing his wife); *Minnesota Life Ins. Co. v. Swanner*, 2021 WL 7544141, \*1 (S.D. Ill. 2021) (plaintiff insurance company discharged from interpleader action before court determined application of Illinois’s slayer statute); *Hartford Life & Accident Ins. Co. v. Adviento*, 2018 WL 3370519, \*6 (D. Haw. 2018) (interpleader action “based on the application of Hawaii’s slayer statute . . . is appropriate”); *State Farm Life Ins. Co. v. Esswein*, 2018 WL 11381172 (C.D. Cal. 2018) (interpleader action where only dispute between claimants was whether primary beneficiary was barred from recovery by California’s slayer statute); *Genworth Life & Annuity Ins. Co. v. James Butwin Ins. Tr. Fund*, 2014 WL 12689490, \*1-2 (D. Ariz. 2014) (interpleader action in which application of Arizona’s slayer statute was at issue); *Protective Life Ins. Co. v. Mizioch*, 2012 WL

1 786831, \*1 (D. Ariz. 2012) (“Both Protective Life and AXA filed interpleader complaints  
2 with the Court. Because competing claims to both Policies would prevail if Peter Mizioch  
3 were prohibited from recovering under the Policies pursuant to [Arizona’s slayer statute],  
4 the insurance companies filed suit to have the Court resolve the slayer statute issues and  
5 determine the proper beneficiaries of the Policies.”); *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Morales*,  
6 2007 WL 4328512, \*1 (S.D. Cal. 2007) (plaintiff insurance company discharged from  
7 interpleader action before court determined application of California’s slayer statute).

8 Here, the complaint correctly identifies Fallon as one of the potential claimants, as  
9 she is entitled to the Death Benefits if Illinois’s slayer statute does not bar her from  
10 receiving them. This is because the Policy obligates Plaintiff to pay the Death Benefits “to  
11 the Beneficiary” upon receipt of proof of Kaden’s death. (Doc. 1-2 at 2.) “Beneficiary,”  
12 in turn, is defined as “[t]he person or persons named to receive the Death Benefits of this  
13 Policy subject to its terms.” (*Id.* at 11.) Elsewhere, the Policy elaborates that “[t]he  
14 Primacy Beneficiary(ies) and any contingent Beneficiary(ies) are named in the Application  
15 or last beneficiary designation filed with us. *If no Beneficiary is named in the Application,*  
16 *You will be the Beneficiary.*” (*Id.* at 13, emphasis added.) Here, the Application did not  
17 specify a Beneficiary—that portion of the form was left blank. (*Id.* at 6.) Accordingly, the  
18 Beneficiary is “You”—a term that is defined on the first page of the Policy as “the Owner.”  
19 (*Id.* at 2.) And on the Policy Specifications page, Fallon is identified as the Owner. (*Id.* at  
20 4. *See also id.* at 11 [defining “Owner” as “the person named on the Policy Specifications  
21 page”].)

22 The complaint also correctly notes that if Fallon intentionally and unjustifiably  
23 caused Kaden’s death, she would not be entitled to the Death Benefits. This is because  
24 Fallon would be barred by Illinois’s slayer statute from “receiv[ing] any property, benefit,  
25 or other interest by reason of the death” and would be deemed to have died before Kaden’s  
26 death. The question, then, is who would be entitled to the Death Benefits in this  
27 hypothetical scenario.

28 The complaint alleges that Fallon’s estate would become the Beneficiary if Fallon

1 were presumed to have predeceased Kaden. (Doc. 1 ¶ 16 [“Pursuant to the terms of the  
2 Policy, ‘if no Beneficiary is living when the Insured dies, death benefits will be paid to  
3 You [the policy owner], if You are living, otherwise to Your estate.’”].) This allegation is  
4 predicated on the assumption that Fallon would remain “You,” *i.e.*, the Owner of the  
5 Policy, after she predeceased Kaden, such that the absence of a living Beneficiary or Owner  
6 would mean that Fallon’s estate would be next in line to receive the Death Benefits.

7 The Court is not sure this is correct. A clause in the Policy specifies that “[i]f the  
8 Owner . . . dies before the Insured’s 21<sup>st</sup> birthday, the Beneficiary, if alive, will become the  
9 Owner; otherwise the legal guardian(s) of the Insured will become the Owner.” (Doc. 1-2  
10 at 12.) In other words, in the hypothetical scenario in which Fallon—the Owner and  
11 Beneficiary—died before Kaden, when Kaden was 12 years old, anyone who was already  
12 Kaden’s legal guardian at the time of Fallon’s fictional death, or who became his legal  
13 guardian upon her passing, would become the Owner of the Policy (*i.e.*, “You”). That  
14 person would then, by virtue of his or her status as the new Owner (the new “You”), also  
15 become the Beneficiary. (*Id.* at 13 [“If no Beneficiary is named in the Application, You  
16 will be the Beneficiary.”].) And with a new living Beneficiary and a new living “You,”  
17 the estate of the previous Owner would not be in line to receive the Death Benefits. (*Id.*  
18 [“If no Beneficiary is living when the Insured dies, death benefits will be paid to You, if  
19 You are living, otherwise to Your estate.”].)

20 Under Illinois law, if Kaden had another living parent whose parental rights had not  
21 been terminated, that person would have already been Kaden’s legal guardian at the time  
22 of Fallon’s fictional death. An application for guardianship of Kaden brought by any other  
23 person would not have even been heard by a court unless a statutory presumption in favor  
24 of the living parent could have been overcome. *See* 755 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/11-5(b) (“The  
25 court lacks jurisdiction to proceed on a petition for the appointment of a guardian of a  
26 minor if it finds that (i) the minor has a living parent, adoptive parent or adjudicated parent,  
27 whose parental rights have not been terminated, whose whereabouts are known, and who  
28 is willing and able to make and carry out day-to-day child care decisions concerning the

1 minor, unless [certain exceptions apply]. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a  
 2 parent of a minor is willing and able to make and carry out day-to-day child care decisions  
 3 concerning the minor, but the presumption may be rebutted by a preponderance of the  
 4 evidence.”).

5 Mia, who is Kaden’s grandmother, is the only defendant other than Fallon named in  
 6 the complaint. The Court is concerned that if Kaden had a still-living parent other than  
 7 Fallon at the time of Kaden’s death—information the Court lacks—this person may be an  
 8 ascertainable but as-of-yet unnamed and unserved claimant with an interest in the Policy  
 9 proceeds.

10 The Court has been unable to locate any definitive authority addressing how to  
 11 proceed when, as here, a court determines that an interpleading plaintiff may have failed  
 12 to name, as a defendant, one of the potential claimants to the interpleaded funds. It could  
 13 be argued that the missing potential claimant is a required party under Rule 19. *Cf.*  
 14 *Republic of Philippines v. Pimentel*, 553 U.S. 851, 863-64 (2008) (entities were required  
 15 parties in an interpleader action where “their interests in the subject matter are not  
 16 protected” in their absence); *E.E.O.C. v. Peabody W. Coal Co.*, 400 F.3d 774, 779 (9th Cir.  
 17 2005) (“Absentees whom it is desirable to join under Rule 19(a) are persons having an  
 18 interest in the controversy, and who ought to be made parties, in order that the court may  
 19 act.”) (quotation omitted); *Wilson v. The Canada Life Assur. Co.*, 2009 WL 532830, \*2-3  
 20 (M.D. Pa. 2009) (“[A] decision regarding the ownership of the life insurance policy and  
 21 the rightful recipient of the proceeds of that policy would clearly impair [unserved party]  
 22 Toyo’s ability to protect its asserted interest in the policy and its proceeds. . . . Any decision  
 23 in this action presents a substantial risk of exposing Canada Life to multiple liabilities and  
 24 inconsistent obligations regarding the competing claims to the proceeds of the policy. For  
 25 these reasons, the Court finds that Toyo is a ‘necessary’ party to this action.”). *See also*  
 26 *Pimental*, 553 U.S. at 861 (“A court with proper jurisdiction may also consider *sua sponte*  
 27 the absence of a required person . . .”). This is particularly true because one of the  
 28 categories of relief Plaintiff seeks is an order “discharg[ing] it from all further liability

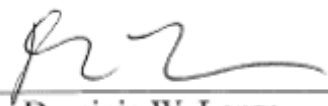
1 under the Policy” (Doc. 9 at 4)—that is, an order that would presumably bar any future  
2 claimant from asserting a claim for the \$50,000 in Death Benefits, even if that claimant  
3 was not named as a defendant in this action. On the other hand, some cases suggest that if  
4 an interpleading plaintiff opposes joinder, that is a reason not to require it. *Merrill Lynch,*  
5 *Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. v. Flanders-Borden*, 11 F.4th 12, 19 (1st Cir. 2021) (declining  
6 to join a party in part because interpleading plaintiff “vigorously opposed” the joinder).  
7 *Cf. Bevan v. Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc.*, 293 F. Supp. 1366, 1369 (S.D.N.Y. 1968)  
8 (observing outside the interpleader context that “[i]f the defendants, as appears to be the  
9 case, are content to risk a possible double liability, that is their concern”).

10 Because Plaintiff has not yet had a chance to brief these issues, Plaintiff will be  
11 afforded an opportunity to be heard before the Court proceeds further. If Plaintiff disagrees  
12 with the analysis in this order, Plaintiff may use its supplemental brief to explain why.  
13 Alternatively, if Plaintiff agrees with that analysis, Plaintiff may choose to file an amended  
14 complaint naming an additional defendant and amending the allegations as needed.

15 Accordingly,

16 **IT IS ORDERED** that within 14 days of the issuance of this order, Plaintiff shall  
17 file a supplemental brief addressing the issues raised herein.

18 Dated this 30th day of April, 2024.

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22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 Dominic W. Lanza  
24 United States District Judge  
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